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N. MI99 A 000396**

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○ Rome, 11 April 2000

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FORM A

CENTRAL PATENT OFFICE - ROME

APPLICATION FOR INDUSTRIAL INVENTION, FILING MISSING DOCUMENTS,
ADVANCED AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

A. APPLICANT(S)

1) NAME **FONDAZIONE CENTRO SAN RAFFAELE DEL MONTE TABOR** EN [PF]
SEATING IN **Milan** CODE **03064280153**
2) NAME []
RESIDING IN CODE

B. APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CENTRAL PATENT OFFICE

SURNAME, NAME: **BIANCHETTI, Giuseppe et al** FISCAL CODE:
NAME OF THE OFFICE: **STUDIO CONSULENZA BREVETTUALE S.r.l.**
STREET: **Rossini N. 8** TOWN: **MILAN** ZIP CODE: **20122** PROV. **MI**

C. ADDRESSEE'S ELECTIVE DOMICILE:

STREET: N. TOWN: ZIP CODE: PROV:

D. TITLE proposed class(sect/cl/scl): **C07K** group/subgroup: **7/00**

☒ **"MAGE-3 DERIVED IMMUNOGENIC PEPTIDES PRESENTED BY MHC OF CLASS II AND
THE USE THEREOF"**

ADVANCED ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC: YES[] NO[X]
IF REQUEST: DATE / / RECORD N. []

E. NAMED INVENTORS:

	surname, name	surname, name
1)	Protti Maria Pia	3)
2)	Dellabona Paolo	4)

F. PRIORITY

COUNTRY OR ORGANIZATION	KIND OF PRIORITY	APPL.N.	FILING DATE	ENCL Y/M
1)			//	
2)			//	
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N.				
1)	//			
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G. AUTHORIZED COLLECTING CENTER FOR MICROORGANISMS CULTURE
Name:

H. SPECIAL NOTES:

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

	N. COPIES		
DOC. 1)	[2]	[PROV]	N.PAGES [27] abstract and main drawing, description and claims (1 copy compulsory)
DOC. 2)	[2]	[PROV]	N.SHEETS [03] drawing (1 copy compulsory if cited in the description
DOC. 3)	[0]	[FOLLOWS]	power of attorney
DOC. 4)	[00]	[FOLLOWS]	designation of inventor
DOC. 5)	[00]	[FOLLOWS]	priority documents with Italian translation
DOC. 6)	[00]	[FOLLOWS]	authorization or assignment act
DOC. 7)	[00]		full name of the applicant

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8. Payment receipts, Total amount Lira Five hundred sixty-five thousand compulsory

FILLED IN ON 02/26/1999
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SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANT(S)
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CERTIFIED COPY OF THE PRESENT ACT IS REQUESTED YES/NO [YES]

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FILING CERTIFICATE:

APPLICATION NUMBER MI99/A 000396 Rec.A

The year **NINETEEN NINETY-NINE**, this **TWNTY-SIXTH** day of the month of **FEBRUARY** the above mentioned applicant(s) has(have) produced to me the undersigned the present application, consisting of N. **[00]** additional sheets for the granting of the overmentioned patent.

I. VARIOUS NOTES OF THE ATTESTING OFFICER

THE PETITIONER SEAL OF THE OFFICE THE ATTESTING OFFICER

Biglia Michele

Seal of the Ministry

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ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION WITH MAIN DRAWING, DESCRIPTION AND CLAIMS

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Application N. **MI99A 000396**
Patent N.

Rec.B Filing date **02/26/1999**
Granting date / /

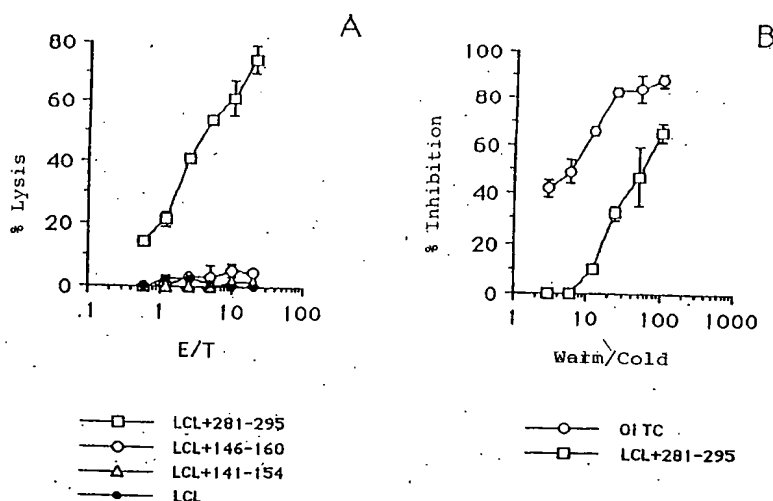
D. TITLE

"MAGE-3 DERIVED IMMUNOGENIC PEPTIDES PRESENTED BY MHC OF CLASS II AND THE USE THEREOF"

L. ABSTRACT

Peptides derived from the protein MAGE-3, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and the use thereof for inducing an immune response against tumors.

M. DRAWING



5741M Description of the industrial invention of title:

PE/as **"MAGE-3 DERIVED IMMUNOGENIC PEPTIDES PRESENTED BY MHC OF CLASS II AND THE USE THEREOF"**

in the name of **FONDAZIONE CENTRO SAN RAFFAELE DEL MONTE TABOR**

seating in: Milan

* * *

The present invention relates to peptides derived from MAGE-3 protein and to the use thereof as immunostimulants, specifically as agents capable of stimulating the CD4⁺ T lymphocytes response.

The importance of CD4⁺ T lymphocytes in anti-tumor immunity has been clearly demonstrated in animal models. CD4⁺ T cells exert helper activity for the induction and maintenance of anti-tumor CD8⁺ T cells (Greenberg, P.D., 1991, Adv. Immunol. 49:281-355; Chen, P., et al., 1993, J. Immunol. 151:244-255; Mandelboim, O., et al., 1995, Nat. Med. 1:1179-1183; Mayordomo, J.I., et al., 1995, Nat. Med. 1:1297-1302; Bellone, M., et al., 1997, J. Immunol. 158:783-789; Ostrand-Roseberg, S., et al., 1990, J. Immunol. 144:4068-4071; James, R., et al., 1991, Immunology 72:213-218), but they may also have an effector function either by indirect mechanism against MHC class II negative tumors, via macrophages activation, or by direct mechanism against MHC class II positive tumors.

Recently, the requirement of cognate CD4⁺ T cell help for optimal induction of anti-tumor CD8⁺ CTL was demonstrated (Ossendorp, F., et al. 1998. J. Exp. Med. 187:693-702). In humans, evidence for a role of CD4⁺ T cells in anti-tumor immunity comes from the study of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, which revealed the presence of both CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells at the tumor site (Goedegebuure, P.S., et al. 1995. Immunol. Res. 14:119-131; Maccalli, C., et al. 1994. Int. J. Cancer 57:56-62), and from the detection in the sera of neoplastic patients of antibodies directed against tumor antigens (Sahin U. et al., 1997, Curr. Opin. Immunol. 9:709-716). So far, the detection of T cell immunity against human tumors has focused mainly on identification of CD8⁺ HLA class I restricted CTL responses. For example, WO 95/19783 discloses MAGE-3 derived peptides capable of binding to MHC class I molecules, such as the allele HLA-A1. Such peptides usually have a number of residues ranging from 8 to 10 amino acids.

To date tyrosinase, a tissue-specific antigen expressed in normal and neoplastic cells of melanocytic lineage (Topalian, S.L., et al. 1994. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA

91:9461-9465.; Yee, C., et al. 1996. J. Immunol. 157:4079-4086), is the only melanoma associated antigen demonstrated as a specific target for CD4⁺ melanoma reactive T cells and for which CD4⁺ T cell epitopes have been identified (Topalian, S.L., et al. 1996. J. Exp. Med. 183:1965-1971). WO 97/11669 (Topalian et al.) reports that peptides from this antigen are recognized in association with MHC class II molecules.

Characterization of the CD4⁺ T cell epitope repertoire on other tumor associated antigens, especially those that are tumor-specific and shared among tumors of several histotypes (Van den Eynde, B.J., et al. 1997. Immunol. Today 9:684-693), would contribute decisively to improve the efficacy of peptide-based immunization protocols in neoplastic patients.

The family of MAGE genes ("Melanoma Associated Antigen") consists of about 12 members which are expressed in various types of tumors. MAGE-3 is a tumor-specific antigen encoded by a gene expressed in a high proportion of melanomas and in several other tumor histotypes (head and neck squamous cell carcinomas, bladder carcinomas, lung carcinomas and sarcomas) and not in normal tissues, with the exception of testis and placenta (Van den Eynde, B.J., et al. 1997. Immunol. Today 9:684-693). CD8⁺ CTL from melanoma patients recognize HLA class I restricted MAGE-3 epitopes (Van den Eynde, B.J., et al. 1997. Immunol. Today 9:684-693), and clinical trials with synthetic peptides corresponding to HLA-A1 and/or -A2 MAGE-3 binding sequences are ongoing in patients affected by melanoma and other neoplastic diseases (Van den Eynde, B.J., et al. 1997. Immunol. Today 9:684-693).

According to a first aspect, the invention relates to MAGE-3 derived immunogenic peptides capable of binding to MHC class II molecules. Such peptides have length from 12 to 15 residues and correspond to MAGE-3 fragments (according to the amino acid sequence reported in Gaugler B. et al. 1994, J. Exp. Med. 179, 921-930) 21-35, 111-125, 161-175, 251-265, 286-300, preferably 141-155, 146-160, 156-170, more preferably 171-185, 191-205 and 281-295. The corresponding amino acid sequences are reported in SEQ ID No. 1-11.

The peptides of the invention are characterized by promiscuous binding to different alleles of MHC class II molecules, such characteristic being advantageous in that one same peptide can be recognized by a wider patient population.

In an in vitro binding assay, the peptides of the invention proved capable of binding different purified molecules belonging to widespread HLA-DR alleles, and of

inducing activation of CD4⁺ cells. More particularly, it has been observed that stimulation with the peptides of the invention induces a remarkable proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells and of their cytolytic activity. CD4⁺ T cells exposed to such peptides were able to cause lysis of melanoma cells expressing the MAGE-3 protein and the HLA-DR molecules. Details of such experimental evidence are reported in the examples.

The peptides are preferably prepared synthetically, for example according to the procedures described in Merrifield, (1986) Science 232:341-347, and Barany and Merrifield, The Peptides, Gross and Meienhofer, eds (N.Y., Academic Press), pp. 1-284 (1979). The synthesis can be carried out in solution or in solid phase or with an automatized synthesizer (Stewart and Young, Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, 2nd ed., Rockford Ill., Pierce Chemical Co. (1984). Alternatively, the recombinant DNA technology can be used, or the peptides can be prepared starting from the natural protein by fragmentation or enzymatic digestion. Furthermore, the amino acid residues can be replaced, preferably conservatively, by other residues of L- or D- amino acids, or added to the disclosed peptides, or they can be chemically modified, for example by amidation of the terminal carboxylic group or by binding with lipophilic groups (e.g. myristyl), or by glycosylation or conjugations with other peptides, to obtain more favourable properties, such as higher affinity to the MHC molecule, higher immunogenicity, better selectivity in inducing the immune response or higher bioavailability after administration. The peptides of the invention can also be chemically derivatized at the side chains which are therefore modified. For example, free carboxylic groups can be derivatized to form salts, methyl- and ethyl- esters or other types of esters or hydrazides.

The peptides of the invention can also be conjugated with known epitopes, for example with epitopes binding HLA molecules of class I, in order to induce a more complete spectrum of responses, of both the cytotoxic and helper type, and to enhance the response against the tumour.

The provision of new epitopes from an antigen not significantly expressed in normal tissues, such as MAGE-3, has important practical consequences, since it allows to prepare vaccines for use in immunotherapy of patients with tumors expressing the same antigen. Furthermore, the CD4⁺ T cells response induced by the epitopes is strengthened in that those cells, in addition to an intrinsic cytotoxic activity, exhibit also helper activity through the stimulation and proliferation of other T cells, such as CD8⁺T cells, as well as through macrophages activation.

Therefore, according to a further aspect, the invention provides pharmaceutical compositions containing an effective amount of a peptide of the invention, optionally in combination with other known peptides binding MHC class I molecules and corresponding to CD8⁺ T cell epitopes, such as the peptides described in WO95/19783. In addition to the active ingredient/s, the compositions will contain pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. "Effective amount" herein means a sufficient amount to activate specific lymphocytes and induce an effective response against the tumor. Such an amount will depend on the peptide used, the administration, the severity of the disease to be treated and the general conditions of the patient and will usually range from 1 to 50 µg/ml, for example in case of peptides being loaded on dendritic cells.

According to a preferred embodiment, such compositions will be used for the preventive vaccination of patients with predisposition to neoplasias or in the therapeutical vaccination of neoplastic patients. "Vaccination" herein means both active immunization, i.e. the in vivo administration of the peptides to elicit an in vivo immune response directly in the patient, as in conventional vaccination protocols, for example against pathogens, and passive immunization, i.e. the use of the peptides to activate in vitro anti-tumor CD4⁺ cells, which are subsequently re-inoculated into the patient.

The techniques for the preparation and the use of vaccines are known to those skilled in the art and are described, per example, in Paul, Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York (1989) or Cryz, S. J., Immunotherapy and Vaccines, VCH Verlagsgesellschaft (1991). Vaccines are conventionally prepared in the form of injectables, suspensions or solutions, but they can also be used in the form of solid preparations or liposomes. The immunogenic ingredients can be mixed with pharmacologically acceptable excipients, such as emulsifiers, buffering agents and adjuvants which increase the efficacy of the vaccine. The latter can be administered according to single or multiple dosage schedule. Multiple dose provides 1 to 10 separate doses, each containing a quantity of antigen varying from 1 µg to 1000 µg, followed by further doses at subsequent time intervals, necessary to maintain or to reinforce the immune response and, if required by the subject, a further dose after several months. In any case, the treatment regimen will depend on the response elicited in the treated patient, general conditions and progress of the tumor.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for inducing an immune response against tumor cells expressing a MAGE-3 antigen which comprises incubating

APC cells (Antigen Presenting Cells) with the peptides of the invention in conditions suitable for the activation of effectors T CD4⁺.

Such conditions comprise loading autologous APC with the peptides and the subsequent exposure to purified T CD4⁺lymphocytes . Suitable APC cells are autologous peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), dendritic cells, macrophages or activated B cells. The peptides are added to an APC culture for a sufficient time to obtain the peptide/APC binding, and subsequently a cell population containing CD4⁺ CTLs is added, thereby causing activation and proliferation of CTLs. According to a preferred embodiment, T cells are taken from the treated patient and optionally purified, then, after activation as described above and expansion in suitable culture medium, they are reintroduced in the same patient. Culture media can contain one or more cytokines (such as IL-2 or T-cell Growth Factor) which contribute to the expansion of CD4⁺ precursors.

In a preferred embodiment, cells playing an important role in the induction of the immune response, such as APC, dendritic cells etc., are genetically engineered with vectors encoding the peptides of the invention (for example viral or retroviral vectors, such as those from adenovirus or lentivirus or MLV). Furthermore, the peptides can also be fused with a suitable protein carrier, to have a satisfactory processing and expression at the cell surface. Accordingly, the DNA encoding for the epitopes of the invention, may be inserted in a suitable expression vector, under the control of a suitable viral promoter, such as CMV or SV40, when a very efficient expression is required, or an inducible promoter such as that controlled by ecdysone. The epitopes herein referred correspond to the nucleotide fragments listed in the following Table 1, according to the (human) MAGE-3 gene sequence deposited at GenBank under the accession number U03735:

TABLE 1

	aa	Amino acid sequence	Nt
	21-35	EALGLVGAQAPATEE	2525-2569
5	111-125	RKVAELVHFLLLKYR	2795-2839
	141-155	GNWQYFFPVIFSKAS	2885-2929
	146-160	FFPVIFSKASSSLQL	2900-2944
	156-170	SSLQLVFGIELMEVD	2930-2974
	161-175	VFGIELMEVDPIGHL	2945-2989
10	171-185	PIGHLIYIFATCLGLS	2975-3019
	191-205	GDNQIMPKAGLLIIV	3035-3079
	251-265	VQENYLEYRQPVGSD	3215-3259
	281-295	TSYVKVLHHMVKISG	3305-3349
15	286-300	VLHHMVKISGGPHIS	3320-3364

The invention also relates to antibodies, fragments or derivatives thereof, directed to the above described peptides. The general methodology for producing antibodies is well known and is disclosed per example in Kohler and Milstein, 1975, Nature 256, 494 or in J.G.R. Hurrel, Monoclonal Hybridoma Antibodies: Techniques and Applications, CRC Press Inc., Boca Raton, FL (1982). The antibodies can be polyclonal or, preferably, monoclonal, or antibody fragments like be F(ab')₂, Fab, Fv or scFv.

Still a last aspect of the invention is a method for monitoring the frequency and the expansion of specific precursors for the peptides or the complete MAGE-3 protein, in neoplastic patients subject to active vaccination, by the ELISPOT technique (Herr, W. Et al., 1997, J. Immunol. Methods 203:141-52) or by cytofluorimetric analysis using tetramers consisting of tetrameric soluble molecules avidin-biotin-MHC class II, pulsed with the relevant peptide (Yee, C. et al. 1999, J. Immunol. 162:2227-2234).

Description of the Figures

Fig. 1: Proliferative activity of CD4⁺ T cells challenged with the MAGE-3 Pool, tested in 2-d microproliferation assays.

The data are representative of (n=x) experiments, and are means of triplicate determinations \pm SD. Panel A (n=6): responses to MAGE-3 Pool (0.01, 0.5, 0.1, 0.5, 1 and 5 μ g/ml). Panel B (n=3): responses to recombinant MAGE-3 protein (5, 10 and 20

µg/ml). Panel C (n=7): responses to the individual synthetic peptides forming the MAGE-3 Pool (10 µg/ml) at different weeks of propagation. The blank (i.e. the basal level of proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells in the presence of APC only) was subtracted and was as follows: 2 weeks: 30,866±1,115; 4 weeks: 7,106±2,201; and 6 weeks: 21,838±2,767. Asterisks indicate responses significantly higher than the blanks (*, P<0.001 and ** P<0.025, as determined by unpaired, one-tailed Student's *t* test). Panel D (n=5): response to MAGE-3 Pool (5 µg/ml) (a) and to peptide corresponding to sequence 281-295 (b), in the presence of different doses of L243 mAb (0.25 and 0.5 µg/ml). The blank was 1,251±444, the proliferation of CD4⁺ T cells in the presence of MAGE-3 pool was 28,191±373, and the proliferation in the presence of sequence 281-295 was 22,504±141.

Fig. 2: Cytolytic activity of MAGE-3 specific CD4⁺ T cells.

The data are representative of (n=x) experiments, and are means of triplicate determinations±SD. Panel A (n=6): lytic activity against different HLA-DR matched and unmatched melanoma cells. HLA-DR types of CD4⁺ T cells and melanomas are indicated at the bottom along with their symbols. Panel B (n=4): cytofluorometric analysis for the expression of HLA-DR (surface) and MAGE-3 (intracytoplasmatic) in the target melanoma cells. Black histograms refers to the coloured sample; white histograms refers to the control colouring obtained with the second antibody conjugated with FITC.

Fig. 3: CD4⁺ T cells recognize MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ in association with HLA-DR11 on OI TC cells.

The data are representative of (n=x) experiments, and are means of triplicate determinations±SD. Panel A (n=3): lytic activity of CD4⁺ CTL against LCL alone or LCL pulsed with MAGE-3₁₄₁₋₁₅₄, MAGE-3₁₄₆₋₁₆₀ and MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅. Panel B (n=3): cold target inhibition experiments. Cold targets [OI TC (circles) and LCL pulsed with MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ (squares)] were used to inhibit the lytic activity of MAGE-3 specific CD4⁺ CTL against hot OI TC (E/T ratio was 40:1). Percentage of specific lysis against OI TC cells in the absence of cold targets was 26±1.2%.

For the abbreviations of HLA phenotypes and of cell lines see Example 4.

The following examples illustrate the invention in greater detail.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

DR-Peptide binding assay.

Peptide interactions with detergent-solubilized DR molecules were measured using an ELISA-based high-flux competition assay (Radrizzani, L., et al. 1997. J. Immunol. 159:703-711). HLA-DR molecules were isolated from the following human lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCL): DR1 (DRB1*0101) from HOM-2, DR3 (DRB1*0301) from WT49, DR4 (DRB1*0401) from PREISS, DR5 (DRB1*1101) from SWEIG, DR7 (DRB1*0701) from EKR, and DR8 (DRB1*0801) from BM9. DR2 (DRB1*1501) was isolated from the L cell transfectant L466.1. The molecules were affinity purified using the mAb 1-1C4 (Cammarota, G., et al. 1992. Nature 356:799-801), as described in (Sinigaglia, F., et al. 1992. Methods Enzymol. 203:370-386). Peptide competition assay was conducted to measure the ability of unlabeled peptides to compete with a biotinylated indicator peptide for binding to purified DR molecules. The following biotinylated indicator peptides were used: GFKA₇ for DR1 and DR7; GIRA₂YA₄ for DR2; LAYDA₅ for DR3; UD4 for DR4 (Hammer, J., et al. 1995. J. Exp. Med. 181:1847-1855); TT 830-843 for DR5; and GYRA₆L for DR8. The biotinylated indicator peptide and HLA-DR molecules were incubated with 10-fold dilutions (0.001-100 mM) of the unlabeled competitor peptides (peptides corresponding to the MAGE-3 predicted sequences). To determine peptide binding affinity, the promiscuous HA₃₀₇₋₃₁₉ peptide from influenza hemagglutinin (Roche, P.A., et al. 1990. J. Immunol. 144:1849-1856) was included in each competition assay. The relative binding data of the unlabeled competitor peptides were expressed as inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀): i.e. the concentration of competitor peptide required to inhibit 50% of binding of the biotinylated indicator peptide.

The results of the binding assay are reported in the following Table 2.

Table 2: Determination of HLA-DR binding by MAGIE-3 derived peptides
HLA-DR alleles

Residues	Sequence	*0101	*0301	*0401	*0701	*0801	*1101	*1501	
141-155	GNWQYFFPVIFSKAS	25	>100(A)	7	0.1	3.2	0.6	3	
146-160	FFPVIFSKASSSLQL10	7	2	0.01	1.5	1.8	0.2		
156-170	SSLQLVFGIELMEVD	7	90	45	0.03	7	28	0.18	
171-185	PIGHL YIFATCLGLS0.3	2.8	0.9	0.01	1.5	0.9	0.03		
281-295	TSYVKVLHMHMVKISG	15	26	70	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.5	
21-35	EALGLVGAQAPATEE	14	>100	>100	25	>100	22		
111-125	RKVAELVHFLLKYYR	>100	>100	>100	55	7	0.7	0.055	
161-175	VFGIELMEVDPIGHL	>100	0.6	28	10	100	>100	100	
191-205	GDNQIMPKAGLLIIV	>100	>100	>100	6	1	4	0.07	
251-265	VQENYLEYRQVPGSD	>100	>100	>100	26	10	60	5	
286-300	VLHMHMVKISGGPHIS	15	>100	>100	0.01	14	0.2	0.48	

The binding data are expressed as relative binding capability (IC_{50} μ M), calculated as concentration of competitor peptide required to inhibit 50% of binding of the biotinylated indicator peptide (indicator peptide). (a) IC_{50} values higher than 100 μ M are outside the sensitivity limits of the binding assay.

Example 2

Peptide synthesis.

Peptides were synthesized on a 9050 Millipore synthesizer (Millipore Volketswil, Switzerland). The purity of the peptides was evaluated by RP-HPLC and
5 electron spray mass spectrometry. Synthetic peptides were lyophilized and then reconstituted in DMSO at 2 mg/ml concentration and diluted in PBS as needed.

Example 3

Propagation of CD4⁺ T cells and proliferation assay.

The most promiscuous synthetic peptides for HLA-DR binding (see Tables 1
10 and 2) were pooled (MAGE-3 Pool) and used to stimulate the PBMC of an healthy donor whose HLA type, identified by standard serologic typing, is: A1, A2/B41, B52/DR11, as described in Protti, M.P., et al. 1990. J. Immunol. 144:1711-1720. Briefly, 20x10⁶ PBMC were cultivated for 7 days in RPMI 1460 (GIBCO, Grand
Island, NY) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated human serum (Technogenetics,
15 Milan, Italy), 2mM l-glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin, 50 µg/ml streptomycin (Biowhittaker, Walkersville, MD) (TCM) containing the MAGE-3 Pool (1 µg/ml of each peptide). The reactive lymphoblasts were isolated on a Percoll gradient (Protti, M.P., et al. 1990. J. Immunol. 144:1711-1720), further expanded in T cell growth
factor (Lymphocult, Biotest Diagnostic Inc., Dreieich, West Germany) and
20 restimulated at weekly intervals with the same amount of antigen plus irradiated (4000 rad) autologous PBMC as APC.

In the proliferation assay CD4⁺ T cells and autologous irradiated PBMC were diluted in TCM to 2x10⁵/ml and 2x10⁶/ml, respectively and plated in triplicate
in 96 round-bottom well plates (100 µl of CD4⁺ T cells and 100 µl of APC). The
25 cells were stimulated with different concentrations of MAGE-3 pool (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1 and 5 µg/ml), each peptide (10 µg/ml) and different concentrations of rMAGE-3 protein (5, 10 and 20 µg/ml). Triplicate wells with CD4⁺ T cells alone and APC alone were used as controls. Three wells with CD4⁺ T cells plus APC did not
receive any stimulus to determine the basal growth rate (blank). In inhibition
30 experiments different concentrations of mAb L243 or an isotype matched irrelevant mAb (0.25 and 0.5 µg/ml) were added in triplicate wells of CD4⁺ cells plus APC

stimulated with MAGE-3 pool (5 µg/ml) or MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ (10 µg/ml). After three days the cultures were pulsed for 16 h with [³H]TdR (1 mCi, well, 6.7 Ci/mol, Amersham Corp., Milan, Italy). The cells were collected with a Skatron Titertek multiple harvester (Skatron Inc., Sterling, VA) and the thymidine incorporated was measured in a liquid scintillation counter.

T cells were 94% CD4⁺ after 1 week of culture and could be propagated in long term culture by weekly restimulation with the MAGE-3 Pool in the presence of autologous irradiated PBMC. In microproliferation assays (Fig. 1) the cells responded vigorously to the MAGE-3 Pool (Panel A), even at low concentrations (100-500 ng/ml). Reactivity to the individual peptides forming the pool was also periodically investigated (Panel C): the CD4⁺ T cells predominantly recognized the peptide corresponding to MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ and, although to a much lower extent, the peptides corresponding to the overlapping sequences MAGE-3₁₄₁₋₁₅₄ and MAGE-3₁₄₆₋₁₆₀. Reactivity to MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ increased during the propagation of the line (Panel C). The proliferative activity of CD4⁺ T cells in the presence of MAGE-3 Pool (Panel Da) or MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ (Panel Db) was inhibited by addition in culture of different concentrations of L243 mAb (Panel D), demonstrating that the recognition of MAGE-3 sequences was HLA-DR restricted.

Example 4

Cytotoxicity assay

CD4⁺ T cells were tested for specific lytic activity in a standard 4-h ⁵¹Cr release assay as described in Protti, M.P., et al. 1996. Cancer Res. 56:1210-1213. The following targets were used: melanoma cells (SK-Mel 28, HT144, OI TC described in Imro, M.A., et al. 1998. Hum. Gene Ther. 9:1335-1344 and MD TC established in our laboratory from a cutaneous metastasis), and LCL. The HLA-DR type of target cells, identified by molecular or serologic typing, was: SK-Mel 28 (DR*04*13), HT144 (DR*04*07), OI TC (DR*01*11), MD TC (DR*04*11), LCL (DR11). In cold target competition assays, unlabeled target cells (cold targets) were seeded in plates at serial ratios of hot-to-cold target cells. Effector CD4⁺ T cells and ⁵¹Cr-labeled target cells (hot targets) were then added, and cytotoxicity assessed as described above. Percentage inhibition was calculated as follows:

[(% specific lysis without cold target-% specific lysis with cold target)/(% specific lysis without cold target)]x100.

CD4⁺ T cells showed cytolytic activity against OI TC and MD TC which express the HLA-DR11 restricting allele, while they did not kill SK-Mel 28 and HT144 which express unrelated HLA-DR alleles (Figure 2a). To verify whether the cytolytic CD4⁺ T cells recognized HLA-DR11 restricted MAGE-3 epitopes on melanoma cells, first was tested their lytic activity against HLA-DR11⁺ LCL unpulsed, or pulsed with the synthetic peptides recognized in microproliferation assays. LCL pulsed with MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ were strongly recognized by the CD4⁺ T cells, while no killing activity against LCL unpulsed or pulsed with MAGE-3₁₄₁₋₁₅₄ and MAGE-3₁₄₆₋₁₆₀ was detectable (Figure 3a). Subsequently, cold target inhibition experiments were performed which showed that the lytic activity of CD4⁺ T cells against OI TC was inhibited by the addition of LCL pulsed with MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ (Figure 3b), demonstrating that this sequence is indeed presented by HLA-DR11 on the OI TC melanoma cells. These results further demonstrate that MAGE-3₂₈₁₋₂₉₅ is naturally processed and forms a cytotoxic CD4⁺ T cell epitope.

SEQUENCE LIST**(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:****(i) APPLICANT**

5 (A) NAME: **FONDAZIONE CENTRO SAN RAFFAELE DEL MONTE
TABOR**

(B) STREET: Via Olgettina 58

(C) CITY: Milan

(E) COUNTRY:

10 (F) ZIP CODE: 20132

(ii) TITLE: **"MAGE-3 DERIVED IMMUNOGENIC PEPTIDES
PRESENTED BY MHC OF CLASS II AND THE USE THEREOF "**

(iii) SEQUENCE NUMBER: 11

(iv) COMPUTER-READABLE FORM:

15 (A) KIND OF SUPPORT: Floppy disk

(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible

(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PatentIn Release # 1.0, Version # 1.30

(EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 1:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

30 Glu Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Thr Glu Glu
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Arg	Lys	Val	Ala	Glu	Leu	Val	His	Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Arg
1				5				10				15		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

Gly	Asn	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ser
1				5				10				15		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Phe Phe Pro Val Ile Phe Ser Lys Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

Ser Ser Leu Gln Leu Val Phe Gly Ile Glu Leu Met Glu Val Asp Leu
 1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Val	Phe	Gly	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Glu	Val	Asp	Pro	Ile	Gly	His	Leu
1				5				10					15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

Pro	Ile	Gly	His	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Thr	Leu	Cys	Gly	Leu	Ser
1				5				10					15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

5 (B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

10 (iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Gly Asn Asp Gln Ile Met Pro Lys Ala Gly Leu Leu Ile Ile Val
 1 5 10 15

15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

(B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

(iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

Val Gln Glu Asn Tyr Leu Glu Tyr Arg Gln Val Pro Gly Ser Asp
 1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

5 (B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

10 (iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

15 Thr Ser Tyr Val Lys Val Leu His His Met Val Lys Ile Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID N: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15 aminoacids

20 (B) KIND: aminoacid

(C) KIND OF STRAND: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) KIND OF MOLECULE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETIC: NO

25 (iv) ANTISENSE: NO

(v) KIND OF FRAGMENT: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

Val Leu His His Met Val Lys Ile Ser Gly Gly Pro His Ile Ser
 1 5 10 15

CLAIMS

1. Peptides binding MHC class II molecules selected from the group consisting of:

- a) EALGLVGAQAPATEE
- b) RKVAELVHFLLLKYR
- c) GNWQYFFPVIFSKAS
- d) FFPVIFSKASSSLQL
- e) SSLQLVFGIELMEVD
- f) VGFIELMEVDPIGHL
- g) PIGHLYIFATCLGLS
- h) GDNQIMPKAGLLIIV
- i) VQENYLEYRQVPGSD
- j) TSYVKVLHHMVKISG
- k) VLHHMVKISGGPHIS

2. Monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies directed to peptides of claim 1.

3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a peptide of claim 1 together with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

4. A composition as claimed in claim 3, further comprising one or more peptides binding MHC class I molecules corresponding to CTL CD8⁺ epitopes.

5. A composition as claimed in claims 3 and 4, for use as a vaccine.

6. A method for inducing an immune response against tumor cells expressing a MAGE-3 antigen, which method comprises contacting APC cells with the peptides of claim 1 in suitable conditions for the activation of effector CD4⁺ T cells.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6, wherein autologous APC are loaded with the peptides and subsequently contacted with purified CD4⁺ lymphocytes.

8. The use of the peptides of claim 1 for the preparation of an anti-tumor medicament.

9. The use as claimed in claim 8, wherein said medicament is a vaccine.

Milan, February 26, 1999

The Mandatary

20

(Banfi Paolo)

of BIANCHETTI BRACCO MINOJA S.r.l.

(signature)

FIGURE 1

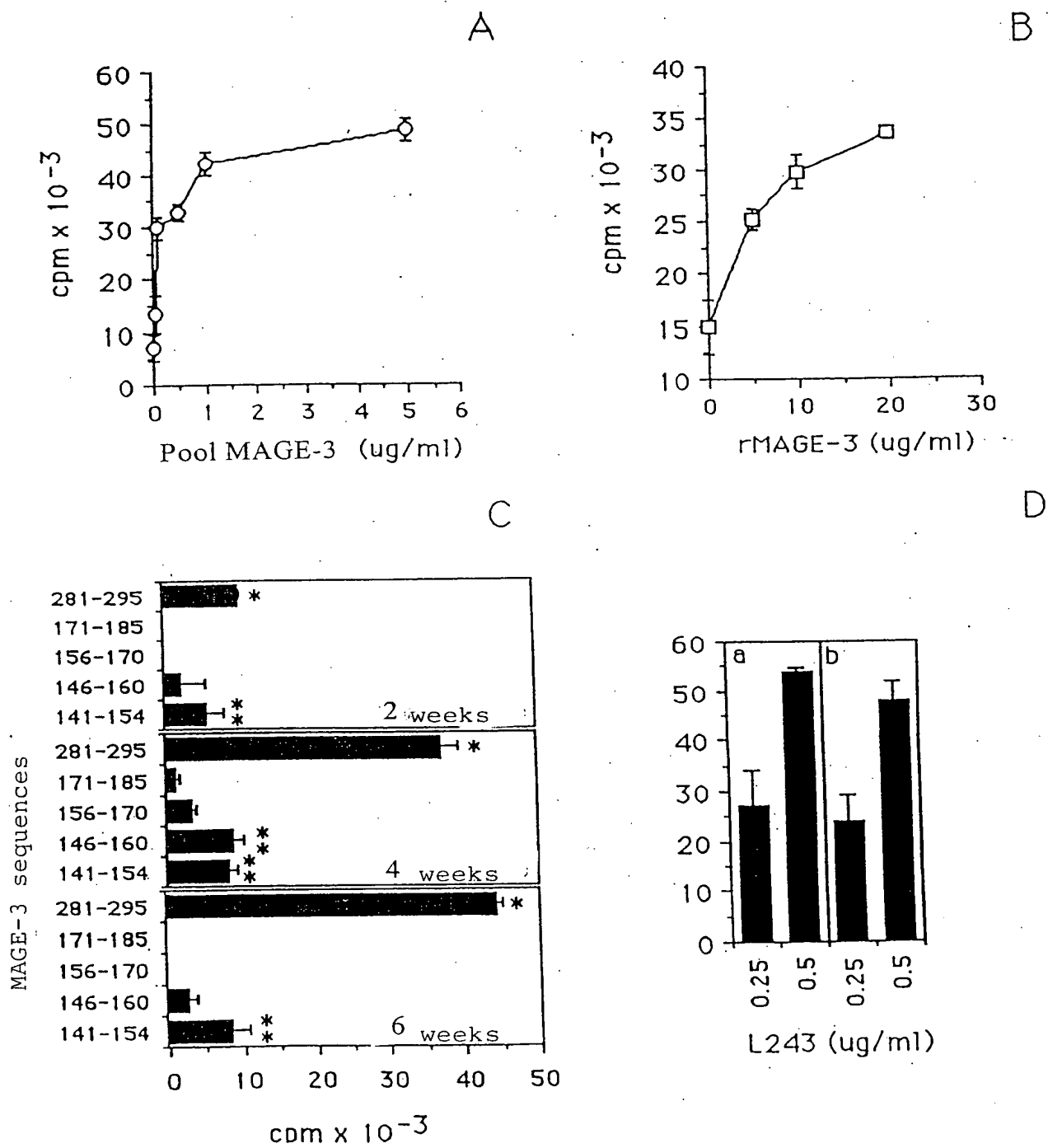


FIGURE 2

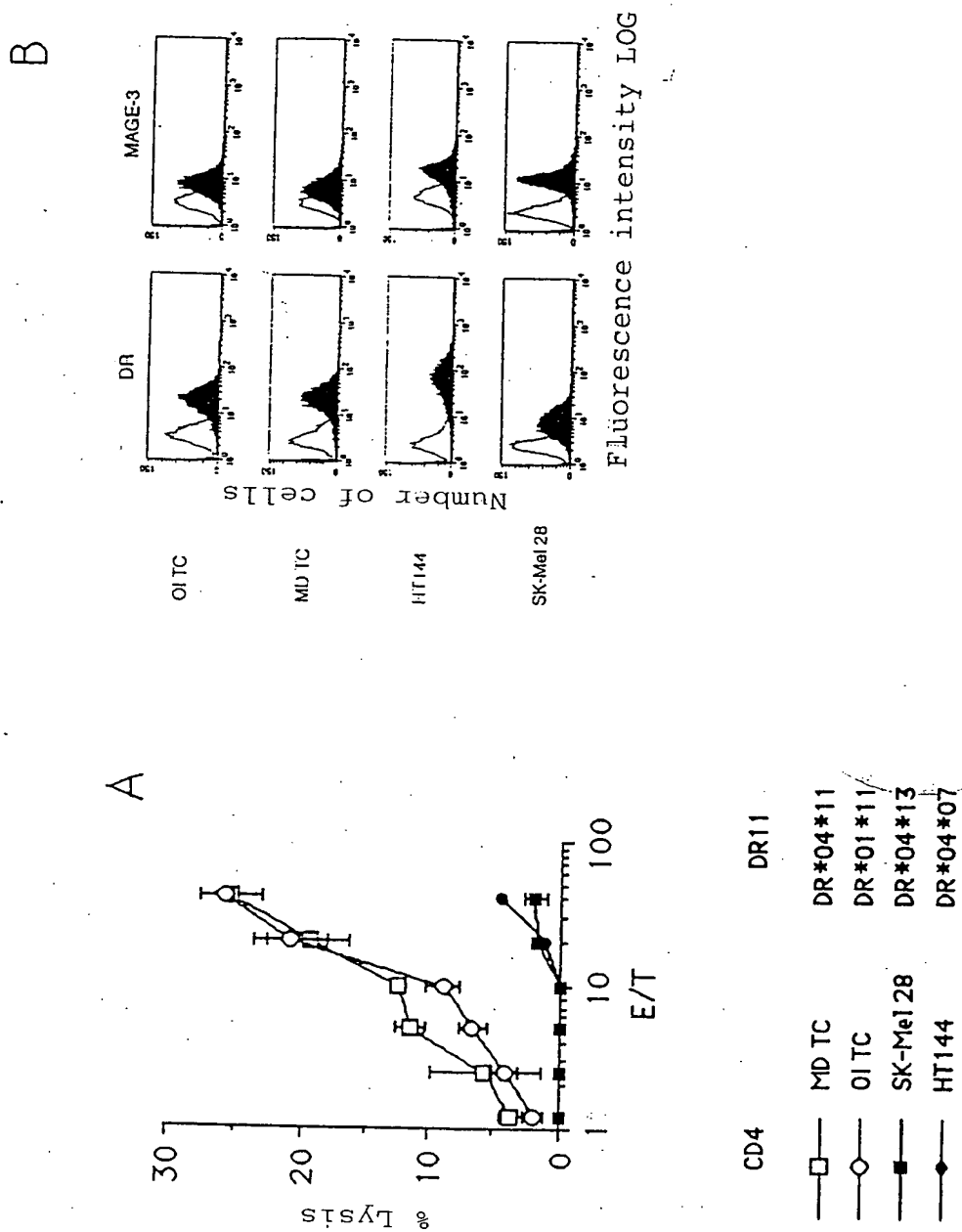


FIGURE 3

